

Dean's Story Belies 'Atrocity' Myth

The official Army transcript of last week's Freedom Village interview with Major General William F. Dean on his release from a North Korean prisoner of war camp, firmly nailed down the coffin lid on the big lie of "Communist atrocities."

Declaring that "I lived like a plutocrat" at Kaesong, the highest ranking U. S. POW described his treatment as follows:

"There (in Kaesong) I lived like a plutocrat. It was in the area that the Seventh Division had their C.P. (command post). It was beautiful there, with its waterfalls.

"I walked twelve and a half miles each day. I had my own Chinese cook. There was no American food until I got meat, bread with butter on it. They insisted that I have a drink of vodka before dinner."

As far as the torture myth is concerned, Dean made the following irrefutable statement in describing his interrogation at Pyongyang:

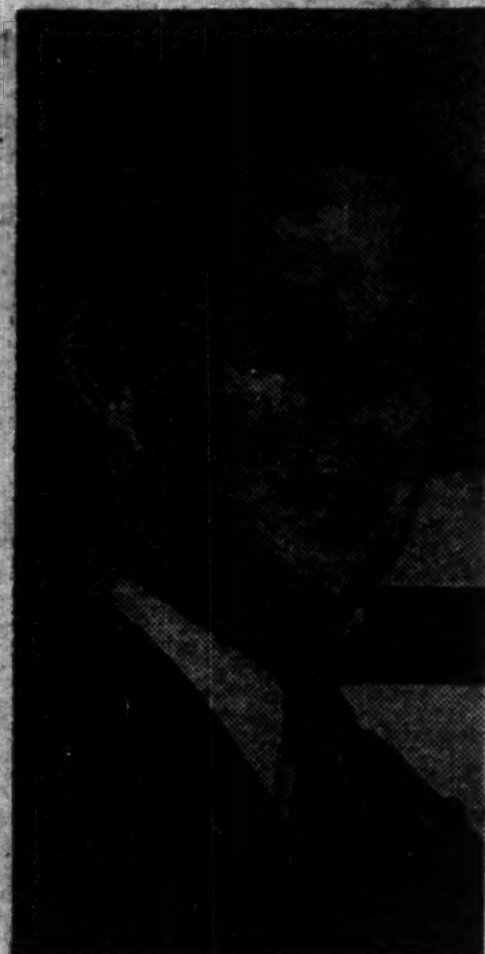
Question: "Were you beaten?"

Answer: "I was not beaten. I was threatened but not beaten. They did nothing that our side would not have done—they intimidated that."

As for the "brain-washing" nonsense.

Question: "Did they try to indoctrinate you?" Answer: "No, they did not try to indoctrinate me, except when I was able to get a

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DEAN

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Brownell Whitewashes McCarthy's Money Deals

President Eisenhower's Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, yesterday issued a whitewashing report completely evading every charge made by a Senate subcommittee last Jan. 2 of crooked financial dealings by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis). A battery of Justice Department lawyers claimed

they could find nothing illegal in the following shady dealings questioned by the Senate committee:

- McCarthy got a \$10,000 fee from the government-subsidized Lustron Corp. for allegedly "writing" a pamphlet for them when the affairs of the Lustron firm were being debated by a Senate committee of which McCarthy was a member.

- McCarthy banked \$172,000 on an annual salary of \$15,000 with many heavy cash deposits having no explainable source.

- McCarthy got large campaign contributions from his unwealthy relatives, the source of such heavy cash contributions being unexplained.

- Untraced funds were used by McCarthy to pay off bank loans which were over the legal limit. He used untraced \$39,000 and untraced \$28,000. The origin of these funds was not reported to



HOOVER



McCARTHY



BROWNELL

... Good pals together ...

the Income Tax office.

- McCarthy engaged in soy bean speculations with funds given to him "to fight communism." It was charged that he speculated on the basis of inside government information.

- McCarthy got financial aid from the Pepsi-Cola Corp.'s Washington agent when the sugar affairs of this and other sugar-buying firms were being debated before a Senate committee of which McCarthy was a member. The Pepsi-Cola man endorsed a \$20,000 bank

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Demos Cheer Blasts At Mayor by FDR, Jr.

By MICHAEL SINGER

Impellitteri headquarters today were trying to offset the heavy broadside levelled against them in a series of Brooklyn outdoor meetings last week by Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Though the Democratic Congressman, prominently mentioned as the No. 1 aspirant for the party's gubernatorial nomination next year,

made his attacks on Mayor Impellitteri last Thursday night, reverberations of his speeches were still being felt among Impellitteri followers days later.

Roosevelt's attacks were all the more significant because they indicated that the anti-Impellitteri forces might be "taking the gloves off" in the final week of the primary campaign. The effect of FDR, Jr.'s frank blast at Impellitteri upon the more than 2,000 persons who cheered the denunciations in Brownsville and Flatbush showed that the rank and file Democrat is eager to support such a program.

Here is what FDR charged:

- 1—That Impellitteri abdicated his mayor's office to Dewey and that the governor has been the actual mayor in City Hall since 1950.

- 2—That the Farley-Roe combination which is master-minding the Impellitteri campaign is embarked on a policy to keep to a minimum the Jewish vote in the Democratic primary. Roosevelt attacked a report, which he said he received on "good authority," that the Kenneth Sutherland machine in Brooklyn is directing party captains not "to get out a certain segment of the vote on primary day." This disclosure points up the anti-Semitic char-

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ELECTIONS IN W. GERMANY

Voters in West Germany went to the polls yesterday following a pre-election terror campaign launched by cohorts of U.S.-backed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

[See editorial on Page 5.]

No returns were available when the Daily Worker went to press.

Reports from West Germany said Adenauer had mobilized four million persons as a "voluntary" thug force against the alleged "invasion" of "Communist youths" from East Germany.

NAACP Asks Ousting of Benson for Voiding FEPC Clause in Crop Loans

By Federated Press

Resignation of Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson was demanded at the weekend by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. In one of the strongest attacks made against a member of President Eisenhower's cabinet, NAACP executive secretary Walter White said the President should ask for Benson's resignation because of his failure to enforce anti-discrimination rules.

The Agriculture Dept. has said it would not require the banks which handle its farm price support loans to maintain fair employment practices.

Last May the government made banks sign such a clause in their loan contracts. A formal protest was made in Washington on behalf of the Southern bankers by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

In what NAACP leaders

regard as a "humiliating capitulation to Gov. Byrnes," the Agriculture Dept. decided it was not necessary to demand that the banks guarantee not to discriminate in hiring.

In his letter White told the President that he might as well "disband immediately the Government Contract Compliance Committee which he so recently created" if he lets Benson get away with the capitulation to Byrnes.

The NAACP also renewed its plea that Eisenhower withdraw his nomination of Byrnes to sit as a member of the U.S. delegation

to the next NU General Assembly meeting. Byrnes, the NAACP said, "will be even more of a target and a laughing stock when he talks in the UN about a free world."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Agriculture Department has told bankers they may ignore the anti-discrimination clause in contracts for handling Government farm price support loans.

John H. Davis, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said it has now been decided the clause is "unnecessary" and may be regarded as

"optional."

Department solicitor Karl Loos had ruled last May that the clause should go in the contracts to comply with a 1943 executive order requiring firms doing business with the Government to hire and fire without regard for race, color or creed.

Davis, president of the Commodity Credit Corp. which handles the loan program, said that Loos will "review the whole matter." Meanwhile, there will be no effort to enforce it.

In a letter to the banks, Davis

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British Labor Opens Meet Today; Fight Due on Wages

By ROSE GRANT

LONDON, Sept. 6 (ALN).—Opposition to wage restraint and demands for more nationalization and less compulsory military service are among the key issues figuring on the agenda for the Trades Union Congress convention opening tomorrow.

Four of the 63 resolutions contest any form of wage restraint, and the millions of workers now awaiting the replies to their demands for more pay will be strengthened in their fight by the recent price increases on sugar, butter and other fats.

From the National Union of Mineworkers, which has 613,000 members, comes a declaration of support for Labor party intentions to take back under state ownership those industries restored to private hands by the Tory government. The NUM resolution also affirms support for "the extension of nationalization to other industries where it can prove to be in the best interests of the nation."

Britain's economic crisis, says a resolution from the foundry workers in the name of 73,000 affiliated members, can only be resolved by the rapid development of all resources "within the framework of an overall plan necessitating a very considerable extension of public ownership embracing the principal of workers' control."

A resolution from the 384,000 members of National Union of Railwaysmen says workers employed in the nationalized industries should have a bigger say in the control of their industries and should have at least half the executive posts.

The boiler makers, whose secretary, E. Hill, was criticized by the TUC general council for his speech at the inaugural conference at the British Productivity Council when he said the benefits of higher output should go to the workers, presented a resolution criticizing the setting up of local productivity committees.

"Productivity at local or workshop level," it says, "is a question of wages and working conditions and we therefore request congress to restrain TUC members of the British Productivity Council from further participation in the promotion and sponsoring of these committees."

The boiler makers also "strongly deprecate" the action of the four TUC leaders who accepted appointments on the Tory government's Steel Board which has the job of denationalizing the iron and steel industry.

If any member should accept similar appointments in the future, their resignation from the general council should be demanded, the boiler makers say.

No further fulltime or parttime jobs on any denationalization board should be approved without the sanction of congress, says a resolution from the Natl. Union of Public Employees.

A cut in the 2-year compulsory military service—longest conscription period in any of the NATO countries—is demanded by furniture workers, woodworkers, Scottish painters and post office engineers.

Acrimonious rivalries that have burst into open conflicts more than once in the past year from the subject of a resolution from the Natl. Union of General & Municipal Workers, second largest trade union in Britain.

The resolution asks congress to say that it "views with concern the continued publicity given to controversies between the industrial and political sections of our movement, and, while recognizing that genuine differences do arise, it deplores the bitter personal attacks frequently made."

It goes on to ask for improvements in the liaison machinery between the TUC and the Labor party "as will insure a better public relationship and an end to personal attacks in the press."

DESTITUTE NEGRO MOTHER OF SIX GIVEN RUNAROUND BY FRISCO WELFARE DEPT.

By ELLEN KEELER

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—A 27-year-old Negro mother of six small children wept as she described her state of destitution and the callousness of city public welfare officials.

"No food in the house for the past two weeks, no money and an increase in rent," she said.

In her tiny two-room bedroom and kitchen apartment at 1176 Ellis St., the mother, Mrs. Amanda Barnett explained.

"My husband left me in May and until two weeks ago was contributing \$25 a week toward the support of my six children and me."

"Along with that," she continued, "the welfare department gave me \$22 a month. Out of the total amount I had to pay \$40 a month rent. With the rest we scraped along and bought food for myself and the kids."

"At the same time my husband stopped sending me money and the Welfare Department also stopped giving me any more aid."

"They asked my husband to

come to the welfare office and see them and because he refused they cut me off."

"What am I to do," she cried. "No food, no money, nothing. My rent is two weeks behind and I got a \$7.50 increase. Some people throw away food. If they only knew my children are hungry they would stop and think. If I had what they throw away for my children I think I would be happy."

Her four-month-old twin sons sleep in a single undersized crib, one at the head of the crib, the other at the foot.

The young mother complained about what she called spying of the welfare investigators.

SPIED ON

"Several times," she said, "I have looked up from my housework to find the investigator standing inside my apartment."

The investigator, she explained, comes through the alley and up the back steps, enters the apartment without knocking.

"Why even the police knock when they come to a person's

house," she said.

Recently, she said, a neighbor dropped in to visit her at the time of one of these unannounced arrivals. When the investigator saw a man in the house she asked him, "What are you doing here? What is your name?" "I have never been so embarrassed in my life," said Mrs. Barnett.

JUST HER JOB

"When I complained to the department they only said it was part of the investigator's job and that she was only trying to help me."

"One of my babies," she said, speaking of her twins, "has his feet in a cast, and I have to take him to the hospital four days a week. Now, where will I get carfare to take him to the hospital this week?"

"I have looked every place and called every place to try and find some kind of aid for my children and me. I even tried the district attorney's office. They told me to tell my father to give me money. But, she said, her father hardly has enough money for himself."

"The second-hand television set my father sent me from Texas seems to be worrying everyone. My father got the set very cheap and he sent it to me. The welfare department has been urging me to sell it every time they see me, but I keep telling them the TV is mortgaged to buy the bed I sleep in and my husband is supposed to be paying that. I don't know, but I hope he is. I would sell it for food for my children if I could."

A neighbor has given the stricken mother what little food she could spare. "I could never be able to give her enough. I feel ashamed of the little I am able to

The Consul made an appointment with CRC officials and union workers, but when they arrived at his office it was locked.

CRC officials handed a statement to local newsmen that said:

"Gen. Batista, we speak the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of citizens in our city and state when we say that we are shocked at the ruthless manner in which your government is suppressing the democratic rights of the Cuban people."

"We recognize this action on the part of your government as a direct result of the close ties between your government and the most reactionary interests in our own country."

"We are well aware that your tyrannical action against the brave working people of Cuba poses a threat of great proportions to our people here in the United States."

"We are aware that our fight to maintain our democratic rights is one with the struggle of the people of Cuba—since the enemy is the same. Your action in censoring the press, arresting peace and labor leaders and suppressing all political opposition proves this."

"We see in Cuba today what the plans of the witchhunters are for the American people tomorrow. We are confident that the forces for democracy will win here, but we fight to preserve our democratic rights so that our people need not know the terror and devastation which are the only fruits of fascist repression."

"Therefore we most vigorously protest the outrages and fascist suppression of the democratic liberties of the Cuban people by your government."

Heading the delegation was Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the CRC, Nelson Davis, Ford Local 800 leader and Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

"I know it is not enough; if any of your readers could spare a little food for her please bring it to her," the neighbor said.

Mrs. Barnett also said that for over two years she has been applying for low rent public housing and has always been told they have none for her.

SIMON, HEAD OF CIO STORE UNION, DIES AT AGE OF 38

Irving M. Simon, president of the Retail Wholesale & Department Store Union, CIO died here last week of a heart attack at the age of 38.

Simon became head of the union in December, 1949. He succeeded Samuel Wolchok, with whom he had been associated for some years.

Recently Simon had been engaged in negotiations for setting up a new and enlarged store workers union in combination with the Distributive Processing & Office Workers, recently readmitted to the

CIO. In a tentative merger agreement which had not yet gone into effect; it was understood that Simon was to head the enlarged union.

Throughout almost his entire working life Simon had been associated with store workers unions and in particular with his own shoe store Local 1268. He continued to act as business manager of Local 1268 even after he became president of the national union. Simon first worked in a shoe store at the age of 10, helped found Local 1268 when he was only 16 and became business manager of the local before he was 30.

Mine Union Maps Organizing Drive To Strengthen Soft Coal Wage Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (FP).—Headquarters of the United Mine Workers showed a marked lack of alarm over a report in the Wall Street Journal that the union is losing its grip on the country's soft coal production. It was frankly admitted, however, that there are still non-union operators

in many parts of the country, and operators would like to see scab production increased.

By using what he himself called "some tricky mathematical computations" from figures in the annual report of the UMW welfare and retirement fund, Stephen K. Calpin, the Journal correspondent, came up with the conclusion that UMW members produced 77 percent of the country's soft coal output during the year ended June 30, compared with 82 percent the year before. Calpin concluded from his findings that UMW president John L. Lewis will be afraid to ask for wage boosts or an increase in the welfare royalty payments when a new soft coal contract is negotiated.

Calpin got his "findings" by comparing tonnage on which royalties were paid with total tonnage reported by the Bureau of Mines. At UMW this procedure was regarded as "tricky indeed" and "practically worthless because there

are so many unknown factors."

It was admitted there may have been so much increase in production of non-union coal last year, but most authorities doubted it was as big as the Journal claimed. For one thing, it was pointed out, not all coal production is reported to the bureau.

The feeling among mine union officials is that some elements in big business are making a desperate effort, as desperate as the efforts of the 1920s and 1930s, to prevent unionization of unorganized miners and eventually to smash the miners' union.

VIOLENCE

Bombings, beating, murder and other acts of violence are flaring in Kentucky, where UMW organizers are at present conducting a campaign. UMW headquarters says there are similar troubles elsewhere which have received less attention. It is known that some operators who have union contracts

are buying non-union coal to mix with their product to keep costs down.

It is believed that the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce are back of the anti-union drive. In fact, the U. S. Chamber has been active openly in the Kentucky fields. The thinking at UMW is that the general economic settling-down, if not a recession, which is expected is behind this new outbreak of anti-unionism. UMW officials think that big business would like to smash their union as a prelude to an attack on other major unions.

But it was pointed out that many if not all of the non-union mines are marginal operations, which are hanging now by the skin of their teeth and surviving only by making the most of their unfair competition with producers who pay union wages and welfare royalties.

The UMW recognizes the danger of non-union operations and is concentrating on an organizing campaign.

Lewis has been away from Washington for weeks, supposedly vacationing. The reports reaching here indicate he has been working out a plan for action in the near future. Notice terminating the present soft coal contract on 60-day warning could have been given any time after Aug. 1 by either side, but neither side has acted or given any definite indication of intention to act.

Joseph E. Moody, president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, said in a recent speech: "Another increase in wage costs means that many companies now barely getting by will go in the red. These companies have the choice of closing down or trying to operate non-union." He produced no proof, however, that any company under union contract had decided to go non-union.

Furriers Vote Support to Hearn's Strikers

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The board of directors of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions unanimously voted the full support of their 8,500 members behind the 800 Hearn's department store workers' strike.

The fur board declared that the "efforts of the company to break the strike and smash the union (District 65, CIO Distributive, Processing and Office Workers) were a 'meat to the entire labor movement.'"

"We greet the call of the New York State CIO for support from all labor to these heroic strikers," the board's res-

olution concluded, "and pledge the full support of our organization and our membership in their efforts to carry this important struggle through to a successful conclusion for the Hearn's workers and for all labor."

Meanwhile, Charles T. Douds, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board rejected a second group of unfair labor practices charges brought by the union against the company.

The union had charged that the company had illegally discharged employees accused of participating May 14 in a sit-down strike at the Manhattan store and had assisted the AFL

Retail Clerks International Association and Local 804 of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters in attempting to raid bargaining jurisdiction from the CIO union.

Douds ruled that the charges were without merit. Earlier he had ruled in effect that scabs would be permitted to vote in a scheduled NLRB election while the lawful employees, the strikers, would be barred.

The union is appealing Douds' earlier ruling, and David Livingston, DPOW secretary-treasurer, announced that this new decision would also be appealed.

Livingston declared that the union had expected an adverse ruling since "any other by Mr. Douds would have admitted the gross miscarriage of justice in dismissing our original charges."

The union leader said he had confidence that NLRB general counsel George Bott would eventually uphold the union's charges and reverse the Douds rulings.

Rounding out its fourth month, the strike continued with the company's adamant attitude bolstered by the NLRB ruling.

While there have been no public statements on negotiations, it

was believed that the State CIO, which assumed control of the strike recently, might be carrying on talks with company representatives with a view to bringing the battle to an end.

On assuming control of negotiations, a five-man committee appointed by the state labor body warned Hearn's that a mass picket line would be established around the stores unless the bosses agreed to negotiate with the committee.

The failure of such action to materialize strengthened the belief that some talks were in process.

PLAN TO TAX CONSUMER FOR WHEAT PRICE SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson's advisory committee on wheat prices came up with a new "two-price" plan that would pass higher farm prices on to consumers. It was proposed as a possible replacement for the present farmers' wheat support law.

The Benson proposal is reported to call for price supports at 100 per cent of parity on wheat sold for domestic food consumption. Production of this grain would be distributed among farmers through a quota system and the farmer would be paid the difference between the cash price he receives and the parity level.

Such direct payment to farmers for the spread between the cash and parity levels would be financed through a tax on the wheat at the processor level which would be passed on to the consumer.

Parity is the formula designed to guarantee the farmer a fair price for the things he sells in relation to the prices he pays.

Under the Benson plan farmers would be free to produce as much wheat in excess of their domestic food quota as they desired for export or domestic non-food use, but

at non-supported market prices.

Analysis of the two-price system for wheat was prepared by Dr. Walter W. Wilcox, Library of Congress farm specialist.

Dr. Harry R. Varney, chief of staff of the Senate Agriculture Committee, agreed with the Wilcox analysis, stating the two-price plan allowed for "freedom of production."



BENSON

ROSENBERG DEDICATION BOOK TO BE GIVEN AT RALLY

The "Rosenberg Dedication Book," which will contain action pledges of individuals and organizations throughout the country, will make its initial appearance at the Randall's Island Rally to be held Sept. 16, at 7:30 p. m.

The dedication book will feature the stirring preface of a book on the Rosenberg case written by John Wexley and soon to be published by Cameron & Kahn.

Wexley's preface is a moving account of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and of the worldwide appeal for clemency. It will be illustrated by photographs marking milestones in the campaign to save the Rosenbergs.

Wexley is the author of "They Shall Not Die," a play about the Scottsboro case, and of "The Last Mile," classic play against capital punishment.

The Rosenberg Committee reported that pledges for inclusion in the book were coming in from persons and organizations throughout the United States. They are dedicating themselves to winning justice for Morton Sobell and making known the truth in the Rosenberg case.

The Randall's Island meeting will be the first public rally on the Rosenberg-Sobell case since the execution on June 19. It is expected to be the first of many similar meetings throughout the U. S.

Persons under 16 will be admitted free. Tickets are available at

the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Schnitzler Urges Fight For Education, Housing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (FP).—

Leading off the multitude of Labor Day speeches, AFL secretary-treasurer William F. Schnitzler sounded a call for workers of America to join in a militant fight for decent education, housing and social security.

In an NBC broadcast, Schnitzler recalled the successful fight of U. S. workers for compulsory education in the last century. Some of the same zest is needed now, he said.

Highlights of Schnitzler's program to win better education, housing and social security follow:

"Too often a school has become a place to which children have to go rather than something they want to attend. One of the main causes is that we are not paying teachers salaries high enough to attract those with proper qualifications. Arthur Kull, a 33-year-old World War II veteran, dramatized the situation the other day when he notified his school board in Summit, N. J., that he was quitting his high school teaching job to drive a brewery truck. He will get \$7,150 a year driving the truck, compared with \$4,420 a year he was paid for teaching. And Mr. Kull's pay was high compared with the national average.

"As you know all too well, we don't have enough school facilities for our children. As a result, schools all over the nation are run on a two-shift or three-shift basis. One child out of every three who goes back to school this month will

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CHARGE LABOR'S ENEMIES RUN EISENHOWER REGIME

The Progressive Party, in a Labor Day statement released yesterday, charged that the Eisenhower Administration is "staffed almost exclusively by labor's bitterest enemies, committed by all their ties and feelings to the destruction of the trade union movement."

The statement, released by C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the party, says, "On Labor Day, 1953, we have a government whose official position seems to be that unions are enemies to be attacked and crushed if possible" and adds,

"The policy of Congress is exemplified by the Butler bill on which hearings will begin next month and which in effect regards unions as subversive organizations to be investigated, registered and black-listed."

The statement also says that "working people" represent the "most progressive force in American life," and calls for "independent action by labor directly in the political field" through the "formation of political groupings taking part in the electoral process itself."

BAR DEPORTATION OF TWO PHILIPPINE-BORN DOCKERS

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 6 (FP).—

The shadow of deportation hanging over Oregon's foreign-born was lifted slightly when a federal appeals court here ruled that two union men were not subject to deportation.

The two were Ramon Tancico and Casimiro Bueno Absolar, members of Local 37, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. The court held that they were not deportable because at the time they came here from the Philippines they were not aliens but nationals.

The ruling, by federal judge Gus J. Solomon, followed the lines of an earlier one in the case of union

leader Ernest Mangaoang in the ninth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Both cases may have a bearing on at least one other case involving a member of Local 37, Pedro Carbonay, and they may also affect the case of Federico Domingo, according to lawyers for the men.

In the Domingo case, the Immigration Board of Appeals had directed that proceedings be dropped, admitting that evidence on which deportation had been ordered was questionable. However, the Immigration Service, which used the same informers in all four cases, asked the appeals board to reconsider.

Other Oregon unionists who face threats of deportation include John J. Fougere of ILWU Local 8, William Mackey of AFL Painters Local 10, Hamish Scott McKay of AFL Carpenters Local 738 and Karolina Halverson, aged former member of the AFL Building Service Employees Union.

Two other union people, Constancio Cagardo and John Stenson, died recently of heart attacks, one of them after his physician had warned his heart could not stand the rigors of a hearing.

Court-martial Of Ex-Soldier Ruled Illegal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (FP).—

Declaring action of the Air Force was "somewhat drastic," U. S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff ordered a murder charge against Robert W. Toth, Pittsburgh steelworker, dismissed because the military had taken him into custody illegally.

After his discharge from the Air Force, Toth was taken by military police in Pittsburgh, flown to Korea and convicted by court-martial of the murder of a South Korean. The Air Force will appeal Holtzoff's decision. Toth was released on \$1,000 bond.

Bare GOP'er Asked 4% Fee For Steering Navy Contract

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—House investigators have turned up evidence that a socialite local Republican, who played a key part in the inauguration of President Eisenhower, offered for 4 percent of the price to help a California manufacturer sell launchers for the navy's "Mighty Mouse" rockets.

According to closed-door testimony before a House Armed Services subcommittee the "Four Percent" was Warren L. Stephenson, who traveled last fall on the Eisenhower campaign train and later became executive secretary of the Presidential inaugural committee.

Stephenson also for a time was secretary of the swank Capitol Hill Club, organized by Republican members of Congress early this year.

The subcommittee, it was learned, questioned Stephenson about his 4 percent offer, his reported claim that he had contacts in the Navy, and also about where he got information he supplied to the prospective client on how much his competitors had bid on the job.

Stephenson claimed he had been "puffing" in his conversation with the prospect, and denied he had contacts in the navy or army.

The competitors' prices, he said, were received from an acquaintance who runs an information service here for businessmen and who, he said, passed them along to him on a slip of paper. The acquaintance, Stanley L. Bishop, confirmed he tipped off Stephenson about the purchase of rocket launchers, but denied he gave him any prices.

Stephenson said he makes \$20,000 to \$24,000 a year as a manufacturers' representative. He first told the subcommittee he always worked on salary. However, it was learned he later confirmed a reported phone conversation with the Californian, Robert Q. Par-

sons, of Burbank, in which he said Parsons' firm, Century Industries, Inc., was in line to sell only about 25,000 of the 120,000 launching units sought by the navy, and offered to help him get this increased, possibly to as much as 75,000 units.

According to notes taken by Parsons' secretary, he told Parsons his fee would be 4 percent of the contract above 25,000 units. When Parsons suggested a straight salary, he set a figure of \$2,000 a month.

Parsons said he called Stephenson after a business friend, George J. Morton, president of a Los Angeles manufacturing firm, relayed to him, from Stephenson, prices bid on the launchers by several of Century's competitors, and Century's own price as well.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Meany's Opportunity For Good Neighborliness

THE AFL's George Meany is a great friend of the "free world." In company with the CIO's Walter Reuther he has been championing the cause of "free labor" all over the "free world." Last week he championed it at the American Legion convention in St. Louis.

It is a cause for wonder, therefore, that he has neglected to champion it in the hemisphere. Presumably, Latin America is part of the "free world." And everyone knows that Guatemala is part of Latin America.

If ever there were "free labor" in the "free world" that needed a champion here, the working class of Guatemala is it. Last week, while Meany and Reuther were playing to the Legion audience with tirades against the "unfree labor" behind the "Iron Curtain," a new threat menaced "free labor" in Guatemala.

The threat came from one of the speakers whom Meany and Reuther had followed on the Legion platform, namely, Secretary Dulles.

On Aug. 29, Dulles' assistant, John Moors Cabot, handed Guatemala's Ambassador a 22-page memorandum. Dulles' memo challenged Guatemala's seizure of 234,000 acres of land owned by the United Fruit Company. Dulles sneered at the \$600,000 in 25-year bonds which Guatemala offered in compensation.

"Not enough!" said the Dulles memo.

This memo had all the earmarks of an ultimatum: "Pay more or else!"

Senior Toriello, the Ambassador, felt it was just that. He said it was "offensive" to the national dignity of his country. He said certain people in our country—meaning Dulles, United Fruit's owners, and similar "free world" pillars—wanted to deal with Guatemala as a "banana republic."

Guatemala would not tolerate this kind of treatment, Senior Toriello said. And he called on his countrymen to unite in struggle for Guatemala's independence and in defense of "Guatemalan dignity and sovereignty."

THIS DEVELOPMENT, I submit, confronted Meany with an extraordinary opportunity to champion the cause of "free labor" in the "free world."

He had Dulles dead to rights. He could have quoted chapter and verse at him, and used the expression which both he and Dulles have employed so often when attacking Soviet peace proposals: "Deeds, not words!"

For the government of the U. S. has solemnly pledged not to do what Dulles did. On June 19, 1951, it had ratified the Charter of the Organization of American States. Article 15 of

that Charter declares:

"No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat against the personality of the state or against its political, economic and cultural elements."

Article 16 of the Bogota Charter declares: "No state may use or encourage the use of coercive measures of an economic or political character in order to force the sovereign will of another state and obtain from it advantages of any kind."

At the present moment, Dulles' aides, are citing these articles as "proof" of their inability to condemn Batista's terrorism.

Meany and Reuther as well, still have the opportunity to challenge Dulles' violation of this international agreement. A word from either would go a long way. A word from both would go even further.

Both are big men in the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). A kind word by either of these two international labor bodies, or by the AFL or CIO, or by the Plumbers or Auto Workers for that matter, in defense of the rights of the workers of Guatemala might reassure them that eventually they would really become free labor in a free world.

succeed in mounting a real attack—if they can even hold the UMWA to no gains—then the anti-labor forces will celebrate a great victory. They believe a victory over the miners would put a fright into the labor movement as a whole.

It appears that Lewis recognizes the weak points in the coal situation, and for that very reason he is most vocal for labor unity. But he is equally right in pointing out that the interests of all labor are tied in with what may happen in coal.

Most of the labor movement is still turning a deaf ear to appeals for unity because the urgency in most fields is not felt as keenly as in coal. And while some of our labor leaders talk as if they do see ahead, their acts are more influenced by a feeling that their members are satisfied because work is still plentiful and that it is possible even to get some small raises without strikes. Sizable layers of their members have actually been able to improve their standards since Korea. Most available data indicates, however, that the upward trend in wages has been either stopped or reduced to a crawl.

ON THE OTHER HAND we see how the cost of living, after a steady six-month climb, continues to rise even more vigorously. This is stimulated especially by the steep increases in rent and transportation. Thus, while wages are held (and overtime is declining) the cost of living rises, and in January Social Security deductions will rise to two per cent. All of this is eating up what gains some workers have been able to make.

But while most of our labor movement is still slumbering complacently, those who dream of a "day of reckoning" for labor are pushing for "right to work" laws in the states and are sharpening their knives in Congress for more anti-labor legislation to discourage resistance by labor.

B'nai B'rith Sounds Alarm on Walter Act

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—"It's happening here," said the weekly B'nai B'rith Messenger in giving front page display to a letter from the husband of a Walter-McCarran Act victim.

The husband, Morris Linn, 2517 S. Robertson Blvd., said he was writing because "the Jewish community should be made aware of what is happening today."

"Approximately six weeks ago," he wrote, "my wife, Ethel Linn, was arrested by the Immigration authorities and treated like a common criminal without allowing her to call anyone to take care of our two children, Jerry, 4 years, and Lauri, 14 months, before taking her into custody."

"She was incarcerated in the Immigration Bldg., fingerprinted, mugged, and finally after four hours, was permitted to call the family attorney, my parents to take care of the children, and me."

"At the age of six years my wife was brought to this country from Canada by her parents without registering her, but at all times until she became 21 she thought she was a citizen by derivation."

PAPERS DELAYED

"However, when she became 21 she registered for voting and found that she was not a citizen. She then applied for her papers and discovered at that time that she was not a legally registered alien. Because there were no entry papers on her, her citizenship case dragged on for years."

"We were married in 1947 and since that time have made continued effort to secure her citizenship but at no time were we successful in receiving any information from the Immigration officials, except to have them say they were behind in their work and that investigation in these matters takes a lot of time."

"Then the bombshell hit us! She was arrested under the new Walter-McCarran Law, a racist immigration law now ruling in our country."

"Under this law 'my wife is charged with supposed political unorthodoxy at some time since the age of six, with being at some time since 1925—the year of her entry—a member of the Communist party.'"

"Under this law 'organization' or 'affiliation' is defined to include any two or more persons who permanently 'associate' together for joint action on any subject or subjects and 'advocacy' is equated to 'admits belief in.'"

"I might point out that under

the blanket charge against her, my wife receives no specific date and no statement as to what word, act, thought or association is to be conjured up as the content of her prosecution."

"In all other laws, a bill of particulars can be demanded and insisted upon, as the Constitution requires, but under the Walter-McCarran Act, an alien has this nor any other right."

"My wife must appear at a hearing on Sept. 17—not before a judge—but before two hearing officers, both appointed and controlled by the Attorney General, who will be the prosecutor, the judge, as well as her jury."

"We have no way of finding out on what charges to prepare a defense and we get no hearing, only as a staged formality."

"I and my children are Americans by birth. I am 39 years old and I do not relish the idea of breaking up the close family ties we have, breaking up a business with which I have been associated for 21 years, and also giving up the possible law career for which I am now studying at night at Southwestern University."

"After receiving a physical deferment, I enlisted in the Army in World War II, and rose from the ranks of private to captain. I spent two and one-half years in the European Theatre of Operations, serving a total of four years."

"All of this seems to make no impression on the Immigration authorities under the direction of Atty. Gen. Brownell."

"I definitely feel that something should be done . . . to bring light to people as to the viciousness, hardships, and privations which the Walter-McCarran Act brings upon loyal American citizens, whether they be naturalized or American-born, and the many who are trying to become naturalized."

"If a law of this nature can strike my wife as an alien for living a life not devoid of humanity and love of people, then the day is soon when neither liberty, dignity nor self-government will meaningfully exist for any in our country."

The B'nai B'rith Messenger founded in 1897, and oldest of local Jewish weeklies, made no comment on the front page letter, other than the headline, "It's

World of Labor

by George Morris

It Is Getting Tougher To Win Wage Increases

WAGE INCREASES are tougher to get. That is indicated by a number of signs despite the latest census figures showing a higher employment level than ever. Side by side with those signs are the indicators that the economic cycle has passed the high mark and is beginning to dip. As the employers study the economic curve they are also impatiently trying to develop a head-start for the "day of reckoning" with labor.

The still unfinished round of negotiations with the telephone trust should be a sign of the times. After more than four months of negotiations, a 12-day strike of 53,000 Southwestern Bell workers; numerous pressure stoppages of short duration; threats to tie up the national long lines system; some area strikes still likely and the bitterly-fought Indiana strike in the seventh week the settlements for some 250,000 workers are based on a pattern of only \$1 to \$3 a week, with few in the upper category.

Workers in lumber, electrical, garment, textile, hotel, food, and other fields have made out no better or worse.

MOST OMINOUS SIGN is the situation in coal. There is good reason to expect that the union-busters, who are watching for an opportunity to "stop labor," will aim their decisive blow at the United Mine Workers.

The union has a well-established reputation as both a tough union and an organization that has progressed steadily without a retreat for about 20 years. But while the union is one of the strongest links of labor, it is in the coal situation that a condition is developing favorable for an attack upon that union.

The industry is hit by heavy and chronic economic unemployment; there are great stocks of coal above ground. The non-union, largely strip-mining, section of the industry has become quite substantial. The most provocative and most union-baiting elements among the coal operators have been most encouraged by the change of administration in Washington.

The attack upon the UMWA is building up not only in the sabre-rattling statements of the southern coal operators, but also in the moves against coal miners on a regional basis. In West Virginia we saw how the shooting of a strikebreaker who was one of the invaders of a strikers' picket camp, led to wholesale arrest and indictments with a miner eventually convicted for murder.

In Kentucky a mass indictment of UMWA members for "conspiracy" to organize is still pending. Meanwhile gunmen of the coal operators murdered a union organizer. Those are all preliminary skirmishes of what could develop into a general attack.

IF THE COAL OPERATORS

GOV'T GIVING PLUNDERERS ENTRY TO PUBLIC DOMAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (FP).—The millionaire Eisenhower cabinet has adopted public land policies which are putting the federal government in the real estate business in a big way.

In the early days of the American republic, a big problem of land policy was to get parcels of land into the hands of small farmers. In the last half century, however, the question has been how to keep public lands out of the hands of bigtime operators and speculators and to conserve natural resources.

For 20 years under Democratic administration, the conservationists ran the Interior Department. Now two Republican appointees, Orme Lewis, assistant secretary for land, and Edward Woolley, head of the Bureau of Land Management, have taken over federal land policy and their programs threaten to strip U. S. resources for private gain.

Lewis and Woolley have already said they favor easier leasing of land for oil and gas exploration. Leasing and outright purchase will also be easier for large-scale cattle operators who in the past had to

be restrained from ruining public range land by over-grazing.

In all, about 450 million acres—roughly a quarter of the U. S. land area—make up the so-called public domain. Most of this is in the 11 western states. Nevada has about 49 million acres of public land, against only 14,000 acres in a small and closely settled eastern state like Connecticut.

Some of the land which has not been put on the open market to be sold or leased to the speculators includes 57 million acres in Indian reservations and 14 million acres in national parks.

The acreage held in reserve for Defense Department activities—like the atom bomb range at Frenchman's Flat in Nevada—has grown startlingly large. It totals about 20 million acres, more than the acreage in national parks.



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WHO DISMEMBERED GERMANY?

SECRETARY DULLES' brazen interference in the German elections last Thursday was rightfully resented by all the German parties—even the Adenauer three-party coalition to which Dulles gave his official blessing.

For not even Adenauer wanted to be tagged on the eve of the elections as the State Department's man, more pro-Wall Street than pro-German, as indeed he is. And his election eve effort to wipe off this tag with the demagogic proposal of an East-West non-aggression and trade pact (after he has resurrected the Wehrmacht and joined the Atlantic war alliance), reflected his discomfort over Dulles' public claim of owning him and his coalition.

But Dulles was right in one thing he said. He declared that the continued dismemberment of Germany is "a scandal, a crime, a menace to peace." With this we are in full agreement, all the more so because we Americans are among those seriously menaced.

But having uttered a truth from one side of his mouth, Dulles characteristically befouled this truth with a falsehood from the other side. He charged that the Soviet Union is responsible for Germany's continued dismemberment.

This kind of falsehood is easily propagated these days, when it is the fashion to accuse the Soviet Union for every ill of the degenerate capitalist system. But no people have ever solved any of their problems this way, and it is doubtful if we Americans will be an exception. To solve the problem of Germany's dismemberment, and thereby to safeguard our national interest, we shall have to examine the record and put the blame where it belongs. And all the more so because no matter what the outcome of yesterday's elections in West Germany, they will not resolve this question, but will make its solution all the more mandatory for the peace of the world.

The record shows that the Potsdam Agreement, which Harry Truman signed and then repudiated in practice, set forth the conditions for the reunification of Germany. It ordered the Council of Foreign Ministers to prepare a peace settlement for Germany acceptable to an all-German government.

The record shows that it was the Truman Administration which violated the clauses of the Potsdam Agreement relating to the democratization and demilitarization of Germany, and the establishment of an all-German government. It was the Truman Administration which set up, with its French and British satellites, the so-called "Federal Republic" in the Western zones, and thereby split Germany. It was the Truman Administration which time after time rejected proposals of the Soviet Union and the East Germans for Big Four talks on a peace treaty and German unity.

The Eisenhower-Dulles Administration, inheriting this record, has done its utmost to worsen it. And Dulles was one of the key members of the Taft-McCarthy-Hoover Republicans pressing for this policy of dismembering Germany during the entire Truman Administration.

Even now, Dulles has on his desk the latest Soviet proposal to solve the problem of an all-German government by joint action of the existing parliaments of East and West Germany.

He has rejected this proposal. He has demagogically called for an investigation of the "possibility" of free elections—an investigation calculated to continue till after West Germany is integrated in the Atlantic war bloc.

These are the facts which every American can verify by looking up the record. They will have to be taken into account if the struggle to re-unite Germany is to succeed.

LEWIS' HOLIDAY MESSAGE

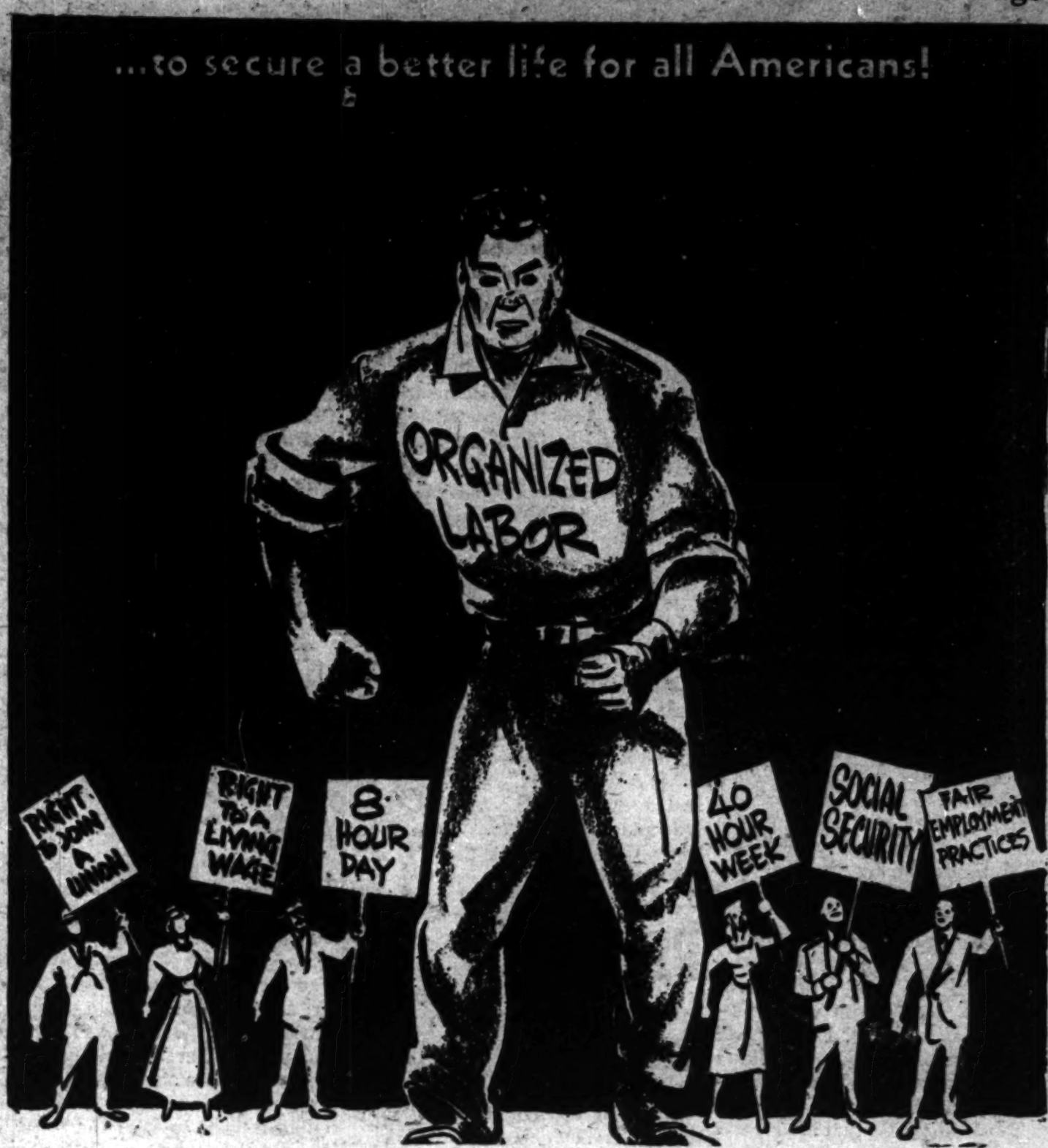
IN HIS LABOR DAY message, John L. Lewis warned the workers not to be dominated by the current illusions and to see the much tougher opposition and attacks developing against the trade unions. This prospect calls for "united teamwork," he declared.

"However, this will not be realized unless the membership in the trade unions rise up and insist upon the leadership of their unions consummating organic unity without 'conferencing' the matter to death," said Lewis.

Those words are well chosen and timely. For 10 months now, since last November's election returns, we have had no end of statements from labor leaders on the new threats facing the labor movement and on the increasingly reactionary climate in Washington.

The workers in the shops and locals were led to believe that serious efforts were made to build that much-needed united front of labor. But, it can now be said, these leaders have been just "conferencing."

In recent weeks we have even seen signs of new division, like the departure of the Brotherhood of Carpenters



Memorandum to UN by Puerto Rico Communists

Following is the first installment of the Memorandum to the United Nations in the Case of Puerto Rico, submitted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. The Memorandum is called to attention of the UN Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and gives reasons why the U. S. government should be required to continue rendering reports on Puerto Rico, and further why the UN should demand that the U. S. Government recognize the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-government.

The Memorandum is signed by Cesar Andreu Inglesias, general secretary, Juan Santos Rivera, chairman, of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of the United States has resolved to discontinue submitting information on Puerto Rico, as required in Article 11 of the Charter of the United Nations Charter.

This decision is supported by the argument that, with the establishment of the so-called Free Associated State, the people of Puerto Rico have achieved the complete measure of self-government projected in Chapter 11 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Sure of expressing the true feeling of our people, we declare that the fundamentals of the governing system in Puerto Rico have not changed. Puerto Rico continues, as it has since 1898,

from the AFL and the suspension of the longshoremen's union by the Federation's council.

Truly Lewis is not exaggerating when he warns that unity is being "conferenced" to death. There is nothing before the AFL and CIO conventions this fall but the approval of a no-raiding pact, the strength of which is still to be demonstrated. At best it is a "non-aggression" pact, but what labor needs in face of the gathering storm is unity of all its strength in action.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN for 1954 is soon to get under way with the municipal and state elections of this year almost on top of us.

The toughened attitude of the employers is well demonstrated in the telephone struggle. The workers have to wage long strikes in some of the states to get a raise of \$1 to \$3 a week. The mine union faces a more serious challenge than had confronted it in years. Rising unemployment in auto is very likely to whet the appetite of the auto manufacturers for a "reckoning" with their workers.

Lewis is fully right in stressing that the membership of the unions must "rise up" to insist on serious unity efforts by the leaders. He recognizes the futility of depending solely on the leaders.

It is to be hoped that Lewis' message will not be taken as just nice words on a holiday, that they will penetrate to the shops and locals of all unions, and that workers will really "rise up" to make their sentiment known

a colony under the political, economic and military domination of the United States.

LIMITED REFORMS

The limited reforms introduced into Puerto Rico by the U. S. government are similar to those put into practice in their respective colonies by the governments of England, Holland and France. Driven by the growing national liberation struggles of the colonial peoples, all the imperialist powers have been obliged to introduce definite reforms in their overseas possessions. Such reforms, in vogue throughout the colonial world, are not intended to abolish colonialism, but to preserve it. This is the true purpose of the so-called Free Associated State of Puerto Rico.

To accept the position of the U. S. Government would be a violation, in letter and in spirit, of the Charter of the United Nations. It would mean:

(a) Sanctioning the political, economic and military domination of the United States over Puerto Rico.

(b) Justifying the policy of the imperialist powers in general who seek to perpetuate colonial slavery in the world.

UNALTERED COLONIALISM

The process of creating that which in Spanish has been called the "Estado Libre Asociado" and, in English "The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," began with Law 600 of the 81st Congress, passed July 3, 1950. The North American rulers claim

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Dean

(Continued from Page 1)
little literature. Most of it was Communist literature—Lenin, History of the Communist Party and two other Communist propaganda books. I am pretty well read on communism.

Dean told of the kindness of Alan Winnington, correspondent for the London Daily Worker, and Wilfred Burchett, of the French workingclass paper, "L'Humanite."

Asked if he had been interviewed by correspondents, while in camp, the white-haired general replied, "Yes, Mr. Winnington of the London Daily Worker and Mr. Burchett, an Australian who worked for a French paper. Mr. Burchett visited me once on Dec. 21, 1951. He was very considerate and gave me news of what was going on. That was the first news I had. He felt that there was going to be an early truce.

"On Dec. 21, 1951, Mr. Winnington visited me. He was ill and he did not stay long. He took some pictures while he was there. Then when I came to Kaesong I met Mr. Burchett and Mr. Winnington again. Mr. Burchett visited me several times during the last two weeks. He brought me cheese and excellent beer."

As Dean was being repatriated at Panmunjom, Burchett was present said that he leaned down and to him. Reporters who were present said that he leaned down and said to Burchett, "I hope I didn't disgrace myself last night." Burchett said that Dean was referring to a farewell party that had been given for him at Kaesong. Then the general shook hands with the progressive reporter, saying "Thanks for all your kindness."

STORY OF CAPTURE

Early stories about Dean's "betrayal" by Korean civilians when he was captured were also refuted in the General's own words. His serious trouble began, he said, when about 15 GIs took off with his jeep, leaving him stranded.

Relating the sequences of events leading to his capture, Dean reported how he was directing the retreat of U. S. forces:

"I got down out of my jeep and it started moving so I got in again. We went down a fiery lane with trucks burning on both sides. The driver got excited and lost his way.

"We should have taken the road to Yongdon, but took the road to Namsong—it was the wrong road.

"The Koreans were dug in on that road on both sides. The vehicles were hit and drivers were struck.

"I got out of my jeep to help a wounded man and 15 other men jumped on the jeep and left me there."

Dean said he found some GIs hiding under a truck, intending to surrender. He persuaded them to go down the road with him, and they finally found a U. S. half-track artillery mover. Finally, he said, after trying to get back to his lines he was surrounded by North Koreans and guerillas. Making his way to a nearby village, Dean said he talked to a Korean civilian.

"My limited Korean," he said, seemed to indicate he was going to get me through. Instead they were waiting for us. The Korean soldiers came around the corner shooting. I reached for my pistol. As I did so the civilian Korean grabbed my right arm and we fell to the road.

"I thought I was a good wrestler but before I could get my hands released about 20 people were on me and wrenched my arms behind my back, tied me up and put me in a local jail."

Dean said that during his captivity there were four guards with him at all times, all of whom were "always very friendly toward me."

He said that North Korean civilians, constantly bombed by U. S. airplanes, were living mostly underground.

"All of the cities were destroyed," he added, "I was near Pyongyang, and many times our planes came very close to me with near misses. The guards always got me

to an air raid shelter as soon as they got the warning. Toward the end, though, our planes were getting there awfully fast."

Further testimony to the good treatment afforded U. S. prisoners by the Chinese and North Koreans was an Associated Press story about a South Norfolk, Va. Pfc. in last Wednesday's edition of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Pfc. James L. Hale, a Marine captured Aug. 16, 1952, told of the careful care Chinese nurses gave his eyes, which were blinded when a hand grenade burst near him. Hale told how the nurses washed his eyes daily for six weeks until his sight was restored.

Then, Hale said, when he was sent North to POW Camp 3, near the Yalu River, his captors gave him a mandolin.

"We had several instruments," he said, "and formed a little band up there. It was music that kept us from cracking up."

His mother, Mrs. William O. Hale, was overjoyed at her son's return and the treatment he had been given. She declared:

"It's wonderful. It makes me feel so good to know that he is safe and in good hands now. What those Chinese nurses did was certainly fine."

Brownell

(Continued from Page 1)

loan for McCarthy.

The shabby governmental whitewash claims that there was no illegality in any of these transactions. The Department of Justice claimed also that the unreported income used by McCarthy to pay off bank loans is not within its jurisdiction, but belongs to the Treasury Department.

That this whitewash of the notorious pro-fascist plotter from Wisconsin was carefully worked out between the White House and the FBI was seen in the fact that J. Edgar Hoover early last week went out of his way to praise McCarthy as "an earnest and honest" politician. Hoover made this statement in reply to a question as to when his department would probe the Senate Committee's January findings of weird financial dealings in McCarthy's record. Soon after this, U. S. Attorney General Brownell told the press that he agrees with J. Edgar Hoover's views.

Thus, the stage was set for the pro-McCarthy whitewash issued over the weekend.

"Demands for a Justice Department probe of McCarthy's hidden income and his unreported dealings with big corporations were made by former Attorney General Francis Biddle of the Americans for Democratic Action; by George Schuster, president of Hunter College, New York, and noted Catholic layman and by Hoyt Palmer, publisher of the Denver Post. Several trade unions had also raised this demand.

Ever since August, 1951, McCarthy has refused to appear before the Senate Committee investigating the charge that he was unfit. The Senate committee asked the Senate to back up its request that McCarthy testify. The vote was 60 to 0 that he do so. But he refused again. The Senate Committee asked in the report it finally submitted on Jan. 2 whether or not McCarthy "may have represented housing, sugar or some other special interest group."

The same Senate committee report noted that there were nine separate contacts between McCarthy and the notorious pro-war China Lobby propagandist, Alfred Kohlberg, in New York City.

The official Eisenhower-Brownell whitewash indicates that the White House is playing a game of accommodations to the pro-fascist demagogue who is seeking the presidency. Whether or not the country will accept the whitewash remains to be seen.

Elections

(Continued from Page 1)
actor of the Impellitteri campaign.

The statements and material of the James Roe machine in Queens are generally known to be inspired by Christian Front elements. But Roosevelt's expose of similar Brooklyn Democratic machinations indicates that the Roe anti-Semitic program is spreading to other parts of the Impellitteri organization.

In Brownsville, 1,000 persons heard Roosevelt in the Zion Memorial Park under flood-lit trees and street-crossings. And at Albemarle Rd. and Flatbush Ave. another 1,000 cheered his attacks on the Mayor. The spirit of both meetings showed a strong rank and file response to anti-Impellitteri activity.

The audiences, mainly trade unionists, small businessmen and housewives, cheered every condemnation of the mayor's 15 cent fare deal with the governor, his surrender to Dewey's 15 per cent rent increase, and his "run-out on promises made to the people in 1950."

The outdoor meetings of CIO Auto Workers, locals 671 and 770, in Brooklyn; the defection of the Borough Park Victory Democratic Club against its pro-Impellitteri leader Assemblyman Philip Schupler; a general increase in campaign activity by CIO and AFL unions; and notably the appeal by the Independent Fur and Leather Workers Union to enrolled Democratic unionists "not to vote for Impellitteri" on Primary Day—all those developments have stirred new confidence in anti-Impellitteri Democratic circles.

FEPC

(Continued from Page 1)

said the "employ of personnel is not a real factor in performing these lending functions, and there is no conceivable need for the operation of such a clause in this field."

The American council of Human Rights has joined the NAACP in urging President Eisenhower to overrule the department.

"We are convinced that southern banks will continue to co-operate with the Government in spite of efforts of professional southern agitators to undermine your non-discrimination program," the Council wired the President.

U. S. Printing Office Bows to Sen. McCarthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Government Printing Office, object of the latest witchhunt by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, was put on a "war-time security status" last week.

Public printer Raymond Blattenberger said the order was "temporary," pending completion of a security survey now in progress, and that no outsiders except those with official business will be admitted to the printing office.

Photographic badges will be issued to all employees. Visitors will be given special badges and, once admitted to the plant, will be under escort at all times.

Special Discounts IMPORTED LINENS

From the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Ireland and Poland. We have table cloths and sets with napkins in all sizes and colors. Also dish towels, traveling by the yard and pillow cases. We ship everywhere to organizations at special reduced prices.

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HUNGARY MAKES SWEEPING RETAIL PRICE REDUCTIONS

BUDAPEST, Sept. 6.—The Hungarian Government has announced a wholesale reduction in retail prices, effective today and affecting hundreds of items in industry and foodstuffs.

Bread and sugar were among the primary foods affected by the cut. The prices of lard, meat and dairy

products remained unchanged. The price of bread and rolls were cut 12 to 20 percent, sugar prices 5 to 10 percent, and those of canned and frozen foods 10 to 15 percent.

The reduction of prices of industrial consumer goods affected almost every branch of industry. They ranged from 10 to 40 percent.

Schnitzler

(Continued from Page 3)
be housed in a building that is a fire hazard.

"Our free public education system has become a disgrace. Join the others in your community to see that school bond issues pass. See that the right people get on your school board, and help see that when the measure to divert funds from the off-shore oil and mineral deposits to education again comes before Congress, it passes."

PUBLIC HOUSING
Emphasizing public distress over the murder by Congress of public housing, Schnitzler said: "We're going to need 12½ million houses in the next six years. That's more than two million a year and, in the most successful years, we've never built more than one million units."

"We need new homes for new families and we need them to replace the nearly eight million homes that are now substandard, the more than a million that will become unlivable in the next six years. We would like to see private enterprise build this program, but the record is against them. The only practical answer is to restore the public housing program."

The AFL leader called on workers to join the movement developing in hundreds of cities for slum clearance. "Why should any nation which calls itself civilized allow human beings to live in quarters that are often no better than pigsties," he asked.

But many of those who are now echoing this challenge are merely putting up a smokescreen. They are crying "Slum clearance" but not planning housing for those who are displaced from the slums. Where are these poor people to go? The only answer for them is a public housing program on a city-wide or state basis so long as the federal government has failed."

The end of federal rent control has added to AFL alarm over the housing situation, Schnitzler said.

Since social security is something the workers contribute to out of their own pay envelopes, Schnitzler said, "we therefore look with grave concern upon attempts of some big business interests to raid the insurance fund set up for the old-age and survivors insurance system and, under the guise of extending the coverage with the attractive slogan of 'Pay as you go,' to reduce the payments and put them on a dole basis. We are concerned because the chairman of the special Congressional subcommittee set up to review social se-

curity is a man who has voted time and again against liberalizing the system and publicly declared himself against the principle of social insurance."

Schnitzler called for extension of social security to cover eight million employed persons not now covered.

Points Out ALP Led Fight for Negro Boro Head

Adronicus Jacobs, American Labor Party candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, yesterday made public a letter he sent to the "Amsterdam News," leading Negro newspaper, stating his party has been "very unfairly dealt with by the press generally" concerning the nomination by all parties of Negro candidates for the office of Manhattan Borough President.

"I think that your readers should know that it was the ALP which set the example of nominating a Negro for the public office of Borough President of Manhattan," Jacobs, who is a Negro, wrote.

He pointed out that the ALP set the example in 1949 when it nominated Ewart C. Guinier, Negro trade unionist, for the post.

"In this present campaign of 1953," Jacobs declared, "it was the ALP which was first to nominate a Negro for said office when I was designated."

Sacramento Railroad Walkout Is Ended

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 6 (FP).—Agreement to send three grievances to arbitration ended a 12-day strike here on the Sacramento Northern railroad involving 60 conductors and brakemen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The trainmen had charged 400 violations of eight different operating rules. The railroad, a subsidiary of the Western Pacific, agreed also to submit the other disputes to machinery to be set up under the Railway Labor Act.

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Hungary's Freedom Song

BUDAPEST.

The figure of Ferenc Rakoczi, an immortal fighter for freedom in Hungarian history, is enshrined in the memory of the Hungarian people, and his name has attained world fame through a melancholy and yet spirited song, the Rakoczi March.

It was 250 years ago that Ferenc Rakoczi returned to Hungary from exile and unfurled his banner bearing the proud motto "Pro Libertate." Tens of thousands of the Hungarian people suffering under Hapsburg despotism, chiefly the poverty-stricken serfs, rallied round him. In 1703 they began their eight years' war against the imperial armies occupying the country. Ever since then the Rakoczi March has revived the memory of this heroic struggle.

What is the origin of this unforgettable beautiful melody?

Hundreds of Hungarian and foreign musicologists have made a study of the origin of the Rakoczi March. Some have attributed its authorship to black-haired Panna Czinka, the gypsy-girl musician in Rakoczi's camp. Others have discovered its motifs in folk songs of the period, from which supposedly Janos Bihari, famous musician of the early nineteenth century, composed it, rounding out the original tune with the emotional recruiting songs of his own time.

Recent Hungarian research verifies the theory that the Rakoczi March originated among the people, who have sung it in different variations for hundreds of years. In the 19th century Adam Palocz Horvath, pioneer collector of Hungarian folk songs, and in the early 20th century Zoltan Kodaly, the greatest living Hungarian composer, recorded these variations.

Even after the defeat of Rakoczi's struggle for freedom, nothing could erase the melody of the Rakoczi March from Hungarian memory. During the Hapsburg oppression of the 18th century several composers, both known and anonymous, adapted, polished and enriched this song, which also found a number of interpreters in the next century.

Janos Bihari, the world-famous gypsy musician, performed the Rakoczi March on his foreign tours. Miklos Scholl, a talented Hungarian army conductor, arranged the melody for instruments and gave it nearly its present form. When Franz Liszt, the great composer, held a concert series in 1838-1840 to help the flood victims of the capital, he performed the Rakoczi March in a brilliant piano arrangement. Later he adapted it in his 15th Rhapsody.

Ferenc Eckel, the father of Hungarian national opera, was thrilled by the beauty of the March when he heard it in Liszt's interpretation. He went to work at once on an adaptation for orchestra, which he dedicated to Liszt.

By the time Hector Berlioz, the French composer, heard it in 1846 during a concert tour in Hungary, the Rakoczi March was already known throughout the world. When Berlioz heard the March conducted by Ferenc Eckel, the melody captured his imagination. Contemporary Hungarian records have it that the very next day, when Berlioz was taking a ride through the Budapest City Park (at that time a romantic forest inhabited by wild game), he stopped in a glade and composed his own immortal version of the Rakoczi March, which he later included in his "The Damnation of Faust."

A few days later in Budapest Berlioz performed the Rakoczi March to an enthralled audience. The ancient freedom song of the Hungarian people thus acquired its final artistic expression with which it soon won the world.

—from magazine, "New Hungary," today.

ROMMEL'S THIRD BATH

By MASON ROBERSON

SAN FRANCISCO

Add to pictures I can hardly wait to stay home—"Das War Unser Rommel" (That Was Our Rommel), a West German production just unrivaled in this country. According to early reviews this one makes "Our Rommel" sort of an Errol Flynn of the North African desert who was only defeated in his dashing adventure because the Allies had the bad sportsmanship, to pour in too many new troops and armaments for him to handle.

That makes the third film attempt to wash the blood of that Nazi gangster. I don't know why they don't focus on some more believable hero type—like Mad Dog Cole, the New York gangster or Lucky Luciano, the narcotics and prostitution king.

A friend writes in to suggest that progressives are wasting an opportunity to increase the circulation of a lot of good books through failure to demand that libraries carry them. She said a little pounding on the desk on her part caused the branch she uses to stock

Mrs. Hallinan's "My Wild Irish Rogues." A few weeks later, when she returned the book there were 12 names on the waiting list. She did the same with "Inside," by Helen Bryan.

She pointed out that progressives too often don't patronize libraries because they don't have the books I want to read. And libraries don't stock such books because "nobody asks for them." It's a closed circle that can be broken.

Among Soviet films entered in this year's Vienna film festival is "Rimsky-Korsakov," a biographical work, and "Sadko" based on the opera by the same composer.

A recent report showed that there are a rough half thousand movie houses in the U.S. exclusively for Negroes with an average attendance of 3.5 million weekly. One owner of a big chain of the juncrow houses says he's found that Hollywood's films dealing with "the Negro problem" don't find much of a response among his patrons. Maybe, if Hollywood tried making a frank, honest picture on the subject.

Scripts Sought For Bazaar to Jailed Victims

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Minneapolis chapter of the Civil Rights Congress has appealed for scripts for the program at its annual bazaar for relief of political prisoners. Skits or one act plays or songs, both solos and for chorus, are sought, dealing with problems faced by political prisoners' families, or the question of amnesty.

The stage on which the program will be presented is small and the writer should bear this in mind when preparing the material.

Scripts should be sent to the Minneapolis Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, P. O. 695, not later than Oct. 1.

No money will be paid for scripts, and they will be returned only if requested.

The bazaar will be held Nov. 29.

Propose to Use Bridges Fund in Hawaii Defense

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 6 (FP).—Recommendation that money remaining in the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt defense fund be used to defend other International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union members was made here by ILWU Local 8, a heavy contributor to the fund.

Local 8 proposed that the money collected for defense of ILWU President Harry Bridges and his two associates in their recently won case be turned over to defense of Jack Hall, ILWU official in Hawaii, who was prosecuted under the Smith Act and other ILWU men, including John J. Pougourouse.

Fourgourouse, a maritime leader for 20 years, and publicity director for the ILWU in Portland during the 1948 strike, was recently ordered deported to Tahiti.

Real White Bread In Britain First Time in 14 Years

LONDON, Sept. 6.—"real" white bread went on sale today in Britain for the first time in 14 years.

Most Britons, however, were expected to keep on eating the "dirty white" national bread they have had since the war. It costs two to three cents less than the extra white bread which went on sale

Labor Day 1953

By WALTER LOWENFELS

To swimmers on the beach on Labor Day this year, we Smith Act prisoners send silence the world can hear.

Remember us to ocean, (now out of bounds for me), and watch the swooping gulls wingspread mastery.

Search the blue horizon for a puff of smoke, or sail, and wish them for us all—not farewell, but hail!

Yesterday in a cell, Today in our countries nine of the Eastern District Court that marks our new confine—

Wherever we go tomorrow, our hearts are with the sand wherever ocean touches the borders of our land.

But not like the sand, or wing or shiftless, like the sea, our hearts sing one tune only— "Workers, be free, free, free..."

Abner Green Schedules National Tour

Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, has scheduled a nationwide tour to stimulate participation in the National Conference for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and Defense of Its Victims, it was announced by the committee yesterday.

The National Conference has been scheduled for Chicago, Dec. 12 and 13.

Green's tour schedule is as follows: Pittsburgh, Sept. 21; Cleveland, Akron, Sept. 22-23; Detroit, Sept. 24-25; Chicago, Gary, Sept. 26-27; St. Louis, Sept. 28; Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29; Salt Lake City, Sept. 30.

Los Angeles, Oct. 1-5; San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Petaluma, Oct. 6-9; Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Oct. 10-13; Portland, Astoria, Oct. 14-15; Spokane, Oct. 16; Minneapolis, Oct. 17; Chicago, Milwaukee, Oct. 18-19; Detroit, Oct. 20; Cleveland, Oct. 21; Rochester, Oct. 22; New York, Oct. 23.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a photograph of the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7964.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

About the Bucharest Meet . . .

ON THE SPORTS end of the World Youth Festival held last month in Bucharest, Romania, with athletes from more countries than participated in the Olympics, we said last week we only had partial results, and hoped to get the rest. We got it. But it's in the form of about 12 big brochures of 20 pages each, each one dealing with one day of the sports meet.

So it will take some time to go through them and sort of shake things out in final form. (It will also take some time to find the time to go through them.) Perhaps within a week we will be able to whip up a summary. We also hope to have some first hand descriptions by and by from Americans on the scene.

A Writer on the Olympic Scuttlers

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH'S sports columnist, Ira Seebacher, devoted some space recently to an interesting discussion of the attempts to limit entries and cut down on the size of the Olympic Games. Here is the Telegraph writer's comment, which appeared under the heading "Now They're Trying to Ruin the Olympics."

"Great pressures are again being applied by the Olympic committees of various countries to change the setup of the games for any of various reasons. The most persistent reason is the cost to each nation of sending teams to the site of the quadrennial games. Thus only this week, at a meeting of the board of the International Swimming Federation at Nijmegen, Holland, the suggestion was made that each country be limited to two entrants in every Olympic event.

"Naturally, this would be a ruling very much to the liking of some small countries who seldom have three competitors of Olympic quality in any one event. They would be happy and much better off financially in sending two contestants, every other country was also limited to the same number.

"But if this rule were to be written into the books, how would it mitigate against the larger countries who send vast numbers of personnel to the games? Suppose, for example, we could send but two sprinters when we may have 10 who are so closely bunched anyone of them might be the winner on a given day. Instead of three berths for athletes, we would have but two.

Is it selfish to want three chances when other countries have so limited means they desire to send only two? No. This because it should be remembered that the Olympic Games is not a tour de force for national teams but a gathering of the world's athletes to compete individually. Because the Olympiad is so big, it has been arbitrarily decided that only three members from any one country can compete in any event. That is a concession, not to the nations involved, but to the hosts who simply could not throw open the doors to any and all.

"As a matter of fact, it sometimes aids the smaller countries to enjoy the same representation per event—three competitors—as do the large. Little Jamaica, for example, with its wealth of sprinting and middle distance talent, is allowed just as many entrants as gigantic Russia or our own country. It works both ways when viewed from the nationalistic point.

"This writer would be the last to deny that the Olympic Games have become pretty big, even occasionally unwieldy. But we feel the trouble is worth the results. We would hate to see even one single event chopped off the program. We would like to see every boy and girl in the world with even a ghost of a chance of winning be given that chance and at his event.

"To lop off certain events arbitrarily or trim them down to small fields is to rob some deserving competitors of the biggest prize there is in amateur sports. Remember the Olympic slogan which, in effect, says the glory is in the competing, not in the winning. That isn't corn, though it may sound like it. It was one of the outstanding thrills of the lives of every Olympian we ever met. They never fail to talk about it, even though they did not all win.

"Those who have won are exemplary citizens of the world. With winning comes a certain broadness of viewpoint, a certain liberality, a certain loftiness of outlook that is the thing all people should strive to have. You just cannot have competed in the Olympic Games, mixed with the top athletes of the world, and returned a bigot, too narrow-minded or dull to understand the problems of those living in other parts of the world.

"Those who return from the games know beyond contradiction that there are two billion people in the world who are all people, all having problems of survival but basically human beings deserving to be treated as such. It is this the Olympics has to teach and it is this that makes the games so profoundly important and so tremendously vital in the scheme of our present world civilization.

"One need only look with sorrow and fear at the stiff and uncompromising attitudes of the fools who play at war to understand there are vastly different and better ways of life. Just take a look at the various people in the pictures of the truce-signing at Panmunjom and you'll see men playing at a game whose results are to determine the peace of the world for centuries to come.

"It isn't a pretty picture. Yet no one thought to suggest that each side limit its team to two men, or any specific number. War games are played with fewer rules and the results are hardly as pleasant. Why then this frantic desire to cut to pieces one of the few profitable cooperative ventures of the people of the world—the Olympics."

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Chicago's Crumbling, Crowded Schools

By GEORGIANA RYAN

CHICAGO. — More than half of Chicago's 280,000 public school children will enter decrepit, overcrowded, fire-hazardous buildings when school doors open here on Wednesday.

In 20 schools, mainly in crowded South Side communities, over 11,000 boys and girls, victims of the double-shift system, will be forced to spend half the school day out on the streets, or in other unsupervised play.

Thousands of other pupils, on a regular 9-to-3 shift, will find themselves piled into classrooms from 40 to 50 children where the teacher is forced to spend

half of her time maintaining discipline instead of teaching.

THESE shocking facts are no longer news. They have been admitted by every Chicago newspaper in recent weeks. A series of articles in the Chicago Sun-Times gave the damning details. "Chicago's Schools Still Crowded, Crumbling," "179 Buildings Flunk Fire Safety Tests," "Pupils Doubled Up—Cynical of 2 Months Schooling a Year," read some of the headlines.

Yet not one newspaper—not even the Sun-Times—dared to tackle the questions their reports have raised among concerned Chicagoans: Who's responsible for the crisis in our schools? What can we do about it?

QUERIED about a remedy for Chicago's plight, outgoing Superintendent of Schools Harold C. Hunt was reported as seeing "no solution."

"The cost would be prohibitive," was Hunt's comment.

The man who ran Chicago's schools for six years and chose a \$10,000 cut in salary elsewhere to escape its headaches could have offered a more detailed reply, but it might have cost him his professional career.

Dr. Hunt could have alerted the people of Chicago to a fact which is known to educators and has begun to dawn on the public: Chicago's dilemma is the result of a deliberate plan, foisted in Washington, abetted in Springfield, encouraged within Chicago's own Board of Education, to strangle our free educational system!

THESE are the challenging facts which face Superintendent Benjamin Willis as he takes over Hunt's job:

• Chicago's schools, teachers and pupils are victims of the "cold war" economy launched by the Truman administration and accelerated by the Eisenhower government, which has slashed federal aid for education to less than 3 percent of our huge national budget. There will be neither seats nor teachers for one out of every three school children in our nation next year.

• Foes of free public schools, encouraged by McCarthyite hysteria, have come out of their holes boldly to assail any kind of government aid to education as "socialistic." School administrators and teachers, once ardent supporters of federal aid, have been silenced in fear.

• At Springfield, Illinois, the Civic Federation of Chicago, a big business lobby, persuaded the legislature to cut the Chicago Board of Education's taxing power by 10 cents on each \$100 of assessed property valuation. Board members have cited this as the reason for their inability to give our teachers a much needed raise in pay.

• The campaign against federal and state aid has penetrated the Parent-Teacher Association. Today, the PTA, historically credited, together with labor, for having won the first grants in federal and state aid for public schools, is ridden with conflict over the issue. In Chicago, the so-called "Freedom Club," identified with a national fascist-led movement against the "public

schools, is known to have recruited a small but noisy minority from within ranks of the parent-teacher movement in its fight against government aid.

GIVING aid and comfort to this movement is Chicago's own Board of Education. Despite pleas of parents, principals, and civic leaders, Board members refused to ask the last session of the Illinois General Assembly for power to float a bond issue for more school buildings. Dr. Hunt's modest proposal that a \$75 million bond issue be requested was "tabled."

Parents are wondering over this apparent program to run Chicago's schools into the ground while the parochial schools here have been nurtured to the point where their enrollment now equals that of the public school system.

Little notice has been paid to the fact that more than half of the members of the Board of Education are Catholics. However, there is widespread alarm over the activities of the so-called "parochial bloc" in and around the school system, which has done everything possible to undermine the city's public schools, to let them become too overcrowded, too hazardous and

too rundown to cope with the city's needs.

These are some of the facts which the newspapers of this city have not dared to mention. Nor has there been a word written about the role which segregated housing plays in jamming some schools while others remain partly empty.

The pattern of double-shift schools tells the story. A majority are situated within a ten-mile area between 39th and 71st Streets on the South Side, in all-Negro or interracial communities. Here live thousands of families in space meant for one-third their number. Other double-shift schools dot the far North and far South sides, where white families, instigated by real estate profiteers, have fled from interracial living.

There are healthy signs that a fight for decent schools is taking shape among the people of Chicago. Communities are organizing to demand action by legislators and the Board of Education. Parents, businessmen, religious and civic leaders have swung into action in recent months in Rogers Park, in Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn and Park Manor, to demand that children be given the education

their communities have paid for in taxes.

THIS growing determination by Chicagoans that their children shall not be sold short on their right to decent public school facilities was voiced by a Woodlawn minister. Addressing a public meeting on the need for school space in that community, the Rev. Carl H. Berhenke of the Woodlawn Immanuel Evangelical Church, declared:

"If Chicago can find money with which to build parking spaces for motorists, they can get money with which to buy parking space for our children!"

EMERGING from the community movements for better schools is a program demanding:

• Immediate acquisition by the Board of Education of available space suitable for temporary classrooms in order to eliminate the double-shift;

• A special session of the state legislature to act on a bond issue for buildings;

• Restoration of cuts in federal aid to education by the Eisenhower administration;

• An overhaul of Board of Education policies to let the public in on school planning for the needs of Chicago's children.

Memorandum

(Continued from Page 5)

that this law had the character of a "pact" between the United States and Puerto Rico. The facts contradict this claim.

The statute in question was limited to amending the colonial Organic Charter in force in Puerto Rico since 1917.

With the idea of giving an appearance of self-determination to the introduction of such reforms, the U. S. Congress ordered the convening in Puerto Rico of a "constitutional assembly." Its work had to be limited to rewriting certain fixed clauses of the colonial Organic Charter, specifically indicated by the law. These, in their new form, would receive the respectable title of "constitution." The remaining clauses of the colonial Organic Charter, precisely its fundamental sections, could not be submitted for discussion or amended by the pseudo constitutional assembly. These remained in effect, with the sole change that their title now is: "Law of Federal Relations with Puerto Rico."

That which the U. S. government permitted to be drawn up possess even the most elemental attributes of self-government: CHANGE OF APPEARANCE

Luis Munoz Marin, governor of Puerto Rico, referring to the reforms projected at that time, declared on June 12, 1949, before the Committee on Public Lands of the U. S. Congress:

"In practice, the constitution will probably be very similar, certainly it will follow the basic lines, of the one (the Organic Charter of 1917) which is in effect in Puerto Rico is a mere regulating of the internal government. Questions of a constitutional character—executive, legislative and judicial powers—remain as before as set forth in the colonial Organic Charter of 1917. That law guarantees the continued stay of the same colonial patron: trade monopoly, coastwise shipping laws, tariffs, military, naval and air bases, forced military recruitment, imposition of federal

laws, functioning of the District Federal Court, subordination to judicial decisions and limited legislative powers.

Puerto Rico does not enjoy, as the government of the U. S. claims, a complete measure of self-government.

Self-government is not an abstract idea but a concrete state of existence of a people. Neither in its political, economic and cultural life, or even less, in the sphere of military action and foreign relations, does the so-called Free Associated State exist today by congressional edict. And he added, that "in practice, the degree of self-government will be no different."

In referring to the congressional bill in question, the U. S. Secretary of the Interior announced that there would be no change "in political, social and economic relations between Puerto Rico and the U. S."

The Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington concurred with the Secretary of the Interior in declaring that the bill "will not alter the sovereign power held by the U. S. over Puerto Rico, in conformity with the Treaty of Paris."

Judge Cecil Snyder, present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, commenting on the bill mentioned, declared: "Under it, there is no change of sovereignty. Economic and judicial relations between Puerto Rico and the U. S. remain unchanged."

Report 1779, June 8, 1950.

LABOR DAY
GREETINGS
to The Worker and the
Daily Worker
BUILDING TRADES
WORKERS

LABOR DAY
GREETINGS
★
from a Group of Organized
Workers in downtown
New York

of the U. S. Senate, concur entirely with these points of view and mentions specifically that "the measure will not change the basic political, social or economic relations between Puerto Rico and the United States." For its part, Report 2275 of the House of Representatives maintains the same position.

Conscious that in reality there has been no change in the colonial domination of the U. S. over Puerto Rico, the Governor of Puerto Rico, Luis Munoz Marin, in a letter sent Jan. 17, 1953, to the President of the U. S. affirmed that relations between the U. S. and Puerto Rico have always been those of "liberty and justice in practice." Nevertheless, he says, these relations "appear to reflect the imposition of the will of one people over another."

Such is the confessed intention in creating the so-called Free Associated State: to change the appearance of colonialism, while preserving in all its oppression and exploitation the colonial regime in Puerto Rico.

(To Be Continued)

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No Room

WASHINGTON (FP).—Ten million school children will have crowded unsafe schoolrooms, the U. S. office of education said Aug. 24.